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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,161	12/21/2001	Stephen A. Loughran	10019035-1	4618

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EXAMINER

CHANKONG, DOHM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2152

DATE MAILED: 02/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/029,161	Applicant(s) LOUGHRAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Dohm Chankong	Art Unit 2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

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### DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicant's remarks and affidavit, filed 1.17.2006. Claims 1-18 are presented for examination.

2> This is a final rejection.

### *Response to Arguments*

3> Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by Applicant's filing of a rule 131 affidavit swearing behind the priority date of a prior art reference.

4> Because of the affidavit, the previous final rejection is WITHDRAWN.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5> Claims 1-4, 5-9, 11-13, 15, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tai, U.S Patent No. 6,377,571, in view of Anderson et al, U.S Patent Publication No. 2002/0178019 ["Anderson"].

6> As to claim 1, Tai discloses a network tunneling method, comprising:

providing a client linked to an internal network [Figure 1A «items 108 & 114» | column 3 «lines 66-67» where : Tai's packet processor corresponds to a client and his network 114 corresponds to an internal network];

simulating an operation of a modem in the client to establish data communications between the client and a computing device [Figure 1A «item 108P» | column 10-21]; and

tunneling access to a plurality of devices on an external network for the portable device through the client and a network portal on the external network [Figure 1A «items 112A, 126» | column 6 «lines 25-32» | column 10 «lines 48-53» and where : the line server corresponds to a network portal].

Tai does not expressly disclose utilizing a portable device nor does he disclose preventing access by the portable device to a plurality of devices on the internal network while tunneling the access to the plurality of devices on the external network.

7> It should be noted that Tai discloses that his network 114 is a private network that can be implemented as a wireless network [column 3 «lines 66-67» | column 10 «lines 21-23»].

Further, Anderson discloses utilizing portable devices to connect to a VPN [client] as well as preventing access by the portable to a plurality of devices on the internal network [0028 : "limiting access to a private network to which a user has attached the device"]. It would have been obvious to implement Tai's computers in the private network [Figure 1A «items

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100B»] as portable devices for the well known of advantages that PDAs and other mobile computing devices provide such as roaming capability and convenience.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Anderson's security innovations into Tai's private network dial-out system. Anderson points out that one would be particularly motivated to provide such security functionality to guarantee that other computers within the private network are secure from visiting "guest" computers [see Anderson, 0028].

8> As to claim 2, Tai does not expressly disclose a firewall.

9> Anderson discloses a firewall at the virtual private network, the firewall responsible for limiting the guest computer's access while connected to the private network [0028]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Anderson's security measures into Tai's system. As Tai is directed towards providing dial-out services from within a private network, Anderson's security measures provide a reasonable and desirable improvement by providing security functionality allowing secure communications, protecting the devices on the network when guest computers are "visiting" the private network [0028].

10> As to claim 3, Tai discloses tunneling step further comprising obtaining a network address of the network portal [column 21 «lines 13-17»].

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11> As to claim 5, Tai discloses tunnel method further comprising establishing a channel between the client and the network portal [column 6 «lines 25-32»].

12> As to claims 6 and 7, Tai does not expressly disclose accessing a mobile application or accessing a network page.

13> Anderson discloses both accessing a mobile application and accessing a network page [0015, 0041]. Tai discloses enabling computing devices in a private network to dial out to access resources from a portal in an external network. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Anderson's web pages and mobile application teachings into Tai's system, increasing the number of resources and services that can be accessed from a private network.

14> As to claims 8, 12 and 15, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 1.

15> As to claims 9, 13 and 16, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 3.

16> As to claims 11 and 18, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 5.

17> Claims 4, 10, 14, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tai, in view of Cobbett et al, U.S Patent No. 6,775,366 ["Cobbett"].

18> Regarding claims 4, 10, 14, and 17, although the system disclosed by Tai (as applied to claims 3, 9, 13, and 16, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including:

Obtaining a telephone number from the portable device that is employed to access the network portal through a telecommunications network [column 21 «lines 6-20»]. However, Tai fails to disclose querying a uniform resource locator (URL) mapper for the network portal address that is associated with the telephone number. This feature is well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Tai as evidenced by Cobbett.

In an analogous art, Cobbett discloses a system for Internet access on a telecommunications network with means for:

- a. Querying a uniform resource locator (URL) mapper for the network portal address that is associated with the telephone number (column 4, lines 28-36; figure 1).

Given the teaching of Cobbett, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Tai by obtaining the telephone number provided by his computing device and converting this to a URL for portal access. As Tai discloses obtaining a network address based on the telephone

number, such a modification is reasonable and desirable. This benefits the system by allowing the portable device to store phone numbers for an access server without the corresponding URL.

19> Claims 1-4, 5-9, 11-13, 15, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tai, U.S Patent No. 6,377,571, in view of Forslow, U.S Patent Publication No. 2002/0133534.

20> As to claim 1, Tai discloses a network tunneling method, comprising:  
providing a client linked to an internal network [Figure 1A «items 108 & 114» | column 3 «lines 66-67» where : Tai's packet processor corresponds to a client and his network 114 corresponds to an internal network];

simulating an operation of a modem in the client to establish data communications between the client and a computing device [Figure 1A «item 108P» | column 10-21]; and

tunneling access to a plurality of devices on an external network for the portable device through the client and a network portal on the external network [Figure 1A «items 112A, 126» | column 6 «lines 25-32» | column 10 «lines 48-53» and where : the line server corresponds to a network portal].

Tai does not expressly disclose utilizing a portable device nor does he disclose preventing access by the portable device to a plurality of devices on the internal network while tunneling the access to the plurality of devices on the external network.



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21> It should be noted that Tai discloses that his network 114 is a private network that can be implemented as a wireless network [column 3 «lines 66-67» | column 10 «lines 21-23»].

Further, Forslow discloses providing secure end-to-end communications from a computer inside a first private network to a computer in a second private external network [abstract].

Forslow achieves this by implementing creating a tunnel between the networks. Forslow further discloses utilizing portable devices to connect to a VPN [client] as well as preventing access by the portable to a plurality of devices on the internal network [0023, 0042, 0169 | claim 1: "It is also possible to limit the usage of the home network 12a even further by only allowing the IPSec 43c protocol through"]. It would have been obvious to implement Tai's computers in the private network [Figure 1A «items 100B»] as portable devices for the well known of advantages that PDAs and other mobile computing devices provide such as roaming capability and convenience.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Forslow's security innovations into Tai's private network dial-out system. Forslow points out that one would be particularly motivated to provide such security functionality to protect home networks by limiting its usage by visiting computers [see Forslow, 0023, 0042, 0169].

22> As to claim 2, Tai does not expressly disclose a firewall.

23> Forslow discloses a firewall at the virtual private network, the firewall responsible for limiting the visiting computer's access while connected to the home network [0023, 0169]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Forslow's security

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measures into Tai's system. As Tai is directed towards providing dial-out services from within a private network, Forslow's security measures provide a reasonable and desirable improvement by providing security functionality allowing secure communications, protecting the resources on the home network when guest computers are "visiting" the private network [0023, 0042, 0169].

24> As to claim 3, Tai discloses tunneling step further comprising obtaining a network address of the network portal [column 21 «lines 13-17»].

25> As to claim 5, Tai discloses tunnel method further comprising establishing a channel between the client and the network portal [column 6 «lines 25-32»].

26> As to claims 6 and 7, Tai does not expressly disclose accessing a mobile application or accessing a network page.

27> Forslow discloses both accessing a mobile application [0100]. Tai discloses enabling computing devices in a private network to dial out to access resources from a portal in an external network. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Forslow's mobile application teachings into Tai's system, increasing the number of resources and services that can be accessed from a private network.

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28> As to claims 8, 12 and 15, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 1.

29> As to claims 9, 13 and 16, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 3.

30> As to claims 11 and 18, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 5.

#### *Conclusion*

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is 571.272.3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday [7:00 AM to 5:00 PM].

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DC



**BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**